What is claimed is;

1.  A radio-conductive material comprising alcohol-soluble nylon and inorganic material having radiation absorbing power.

5      2.  A radio-conductive material as defined in Claim 1 in which the inorganic material is bismuth iodide.
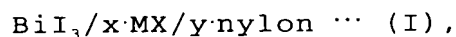
3.  A radio-conductive material as defined in Claim 1 in which the alcohol-soluble nylon is composite material of nylon 6 and nylon 66.

10      4.  A radio-conductive material as defined in Claim 1 in the form of a nano-composite.

5.  A method of manufacturing radio-conductive material comprising the steps of dissolving alcohol-soluble nylon and inorganic material having radiation absorbing power in alcohol,

15      and evaporating the alcohol to obtain high-viscosity composite material.

6.  A solid sensor having a radio-conductive layer formed of a radio-conductive material defined in Claim 1.

7.  A radio-conductive material represented by the

20      following formula (I),

$BiI_3/x \cdot MX/y \cdot nylon$ ··· (I),

wherein M represents at least one alkali metal selected from the group consisting of Li, Na, K, Rb and Cs, X represents at least one halogen selected from the group consisting of F, Cl,

25      Br and I, and x and y respectively represent the ratios by weight of MX and nylon to $BiI_3$, x being $0 < x \leqq 1$, and y being $0 < y \leqq 4$.

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8. A radio-conductive material as defined in Claim 7 in the form of a nano-composite.

9. A radio-conductive material as defined in Claim 7 in which the nylon in formula (I) is alcohol-soluble.

10. A radio-conductive material as defined in Claim 9 in which the alcohol-soluble nylon is composite material of nylon 6 and nylon 66.

11. A radio-conductive material as defined in Claim 7 in which the alkali halide represented by MX in formula (I) is alcohol-soluble.

12. A radio-conductive material as defined in Claim 7 in which the alkali halide represented by MX in formula (I) is potassium.

13. A radio-conductive material as defined in Claim 7 in which the alkali halide represented by MX in formula (I) is potassium fluoride

14. A radio-conductive material as defined in Claim 7 in which $0 < x \leq 0.2$.

15. A radio-conductive material as defined in Claim 7 in which $0.1 < y \leq 1$.

16. A solid sensor having a radio-conductive layer formed of a radio-conductive material defined in Claim 7.

17. A method of manufacturing a radio-conductive film of an inorganic/organic composite radio-conductive material comprising the step of pressing the inorganic/organic composite radio-conductive material.

18. A method as defined in Claim 17 in which the inorganic/organic composite radio-conductive material is pressed at an elevated temperature.

19. A method as defined in Claim 18 in which the elevated temperature is in the range of 50°C to 200°C.

20. A method as defined in Claim 17 in which the inorganic/organic composite radio-conductive material is pressed at not higher than $50Kg/cm^2$.

21. A method as defined in Claim 17 in which the inorganic/organic composite radio-conductive material is $BiI_3$/nylon.

22. A method of manufacturing a radio-conductive film of an inorganic/organic composite radio-conductive material comprising the step of heating a film of inorganic/organic composite radio-conductive material.

23. A method as defined in Claim 22 in which the elevated temperature is in the range of 50°C to 200°C.

24. A method as defined in Claim 22 in which the inorganic/organic composite radio-conductive material is $BiI_3$/nylon.

25. A solid sensor comprising a radio-conductive layer formed of inorganic/organic composite material and an electrode provided on the radio-conductive layer, wherein the improvement comprises that

the electrode is of indium.

26. A solid sensor as defined in Claim 25 in which the

inorganic/organic composite material is bismuth iodide/nylon composite material.

27. A solid sensor as defined in Claim 25 in which the nylon is soluble to alcohol.

5      28. A radiation image read-out apparatus comprising a solid sensor defined in Claim 25 and a read-out means for reading out a radiation image recorded on the solid sensor as a latent radiation image.